The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867. NUMBER 124.

Wants—Male Help.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as porter in a wholesale or retail store. Can give good reference. Address 70 WEST MADISON-ST.

WANTED—Canvassers.—Twenty active men with small capital to engage in a business which will pay from $5 to $10 per day, and make permanent employment. Family middle-aged men preferred. Apply to HOYT & PAYSON, 78 Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 good coal miners, to whom steady work and good wages will be given. Apply at 120 Lake-st., room 16, over Silver, Avery Co.'s.

WANTED—Competent clerk in a Trunk store. Must be well recommended. Address, stating salary required, 3 Tribune office.

WANTED—A responsible and steady man to take charge of a delivery in a safe and collecting business. Must be well recommended. Address, stating salary, 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable man as porter in a SHOW CASE, with best reference. Address 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable man as carpenter and 90 laborers. Inquire at 90 Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, by a young man who has had some experience. Address 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable and prompt man, who has some small capital, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail store. Address 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, a situation as porter in a wholesale or retail store. Address 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable man, a situation as porter in a wholesale or retail store. Address 3 Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, by carriers, newsboys and the mails.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Saturday, Subscribers in Chicago, for the weekly only need, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday, by the mails and sent to our country subscribers.

TERMS:

DAILY, TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

[illegible]

TO CLUB OF SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn Streets, Ill.

Railroad Complications and Political Prospects in Wisconsin.

The unhappy Rittlebourgh of Milwaukee is again in trouble, and its Secretaire-botcher has now nearly lost all stomach for their hides. The immediate occasion of their grief is the sale of the Winona & St. Peters Road to the Chicago & Northwestern Company. In order fully to appreciate their feelings, it is necessary to understand somewhat of the facts respecting the railroad controversies in the Wisconsin Legislature last winter. First, there was a sharp fight over the bill to authorize a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Winona. This was worked by the old Commercial Milwaukee lobby in the interests of St. Paul was, of course, to be a branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. It was understood that an agreement had been made between the Winona & St. Peters men and the St. Paul Road to that effect. Should it be found that the agreement was worthless, and when red coat to writing the acting man of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company declined to sign it. Meantime the representatives of the latter company were quietly checkmating every effort of the public to secure where they could do with them as they pleased. They said that it would be time enough to build bridges, and the river can be flogged with just as easily as the bridges. Vessels entering the harbor upon private business, for private gains, must conform to the police regulations of the city, provided for the convenience of the public. A vessel entering the harbor with a cargo of lumber has no right to expect that the business of twenty thousand people shall wait upon its petty interest.

The city has provided, and wisely, that the bridges shall not be swung open at any one time for a longer period than ten minutes; that at the end of that time vessels shall wait until such persons as may have been legally waiting at the bridge shall have crossed. Against this humane, wholesome regulation a number of tug and vessel-owners have protested, and have put their protest into execution by running into the bridges, endangering not only the public property, but the lives of those who may be upon the same.

We trust there will be no relaxation of the law, but that every violation of it shall be punished promptly. In case of collision from the bridges, let there be a vigorous prosecution for the injury, and in case of the destruction of human life by any such high-handed proceeding let the offender be brought to justice and hung with as short a shrift as the law will admit.

The two hundred and twenty thousand people of Chicago have the right at stake in from one part of the city to the other, and are not disposed to surrender it to any malicious and selfish navigator who has the hardihood to run upon the bridge. If persons are crossing it. While the rights of the few are sacredly guarded, the many are equally so, and men whose business depends upon the liberal expenditure of the city in keeping the harbor open, must not arrogate to themselves the right of defying the health, comfort and interests of the whole community.

For Judge of the Superior Court.

We shall be the last to claim that the decrees of the Republican party, whether they be registered in county, district or national conventions, in local legislatures or in Congress, are absolute and final. The right of private judgment in politics, as in religion, we hold to be supreme. But we do think it but reasonable that considerations for this candidate or that, where all are alike unobjectionable, should not influence the vote of any Republican in such a way that it shall be cast against the nominee of his party. Every candidate nominated and elected by the Copperheads we would not refuse to serve because partisan organizations had a seat in place. The very neglect of the Copperheads to name their man for Judge in their convention the other day, was a sharp bit of party tactics which would have been omitted had they not supposed that the Republican party could afford, with that advantage, to be the wholly within the law to gratify. As the Republican party extends to all persons and interests the shelter of its ample folds, so the right of the citizen to vote for the candidate of his choice is to be respected. The Republican party would not be the party it is if it did not thus respect the rights of its members.

The Chicago Bar is aware of an intrigue that there is afoot. The city of Chicago made it a condition that the Winona & St. Peters Company should not sell their road to the Chicago & Northwestern Company without the consent of the city authority extends to all persons and interests the shelter of its ample folds, so the right of the citizen to vote for the candidate of his choice is to be respected. The Republican party would not be the party it is if it did not thus respect the rights of its members.

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In addition to the assurances given in regard to the results of last winter's legislation in securing the business of Northern Iowa and Minnesota, Mitchell and his party further promised Milwaukee that the St. Paul Company would control the Dubuque & Sioux City Road, and this, with proper management, they might very likely have done, had they not been so expert in their betterment farming. While they were delaying and bantering with the idea that they could get it at their own terms the Illinois Central stepped in and secured it. Thus Milwaukee was beaten all round. Her railroad must have gone, which for the time sharper and more enterprising sons of the Northwestern and the Illinois Central. First, they lost control of the Chicago & Milwaukee connection; next, that of the Dubuque & Sioux City, and now, of most mortifying and most destructive of all for them, the Winona & St. Peters. By securing the latter, the Northwestern Road now possesses an almost air-line route, connecting the city with St. Paul, which, when the Madison & Winona gap is filled, will bring Minnesota actually nearer to Chicago by rail than to Milwaukee.

The signal manner in which the railroad managers, upon whose energy and sagacity Milwaukee has founded her great expectations, have been outgeneraled and outwitted, cannot fail to have an important bearing on the political canvass now going on in Wisconsin. It is well known that Tallmadge, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was selected by Mitchell and the St. Paul Directors. He was presented their money to aid him and their votes; and it was expected he would get the votes of many Republicans in Milwaukee on account of his relations with Mitchell and the St. Paul Company. The apprehensions that have been felt by the Republicans in Wisconsin have arisen from this complication of the railroad managers in Milwaukee with the Tallmadge ticket. All this is now changed by recent events. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of Milwaukee, ran no longer feel under any obligations to the railroad managers. We have lost to their city so many important interests that Tallmadge should have little support. So, too, will as Brown was last year for Congress. At all events there can be no longer any doubt of the defeat of the Democratic State ticket in Milwaukee.

The Pope's "Patrimony."

In the items of news from Italy and Rome, there is one that the Pope has addressed a circular to the Bishops, alleging that the patrimony of the Church is threatened, and invoking their prayers. The "patrimony" of the Church is of very ancient origin. When the days of empire was transferred from Rome to Constantinople, and Rome itself was but as a province, Popes, as well as all other institutions, civil and religious, were but toys in the hands of the despots which alternately ruled. No one knows the full history of the Popes who were beheaded or who knew no restraint, became measurably under spiritual subjection to the Emperors. Towards the close of the eighth century the Lombards overran all the provinces near Rome, and held them in defiance of the Emperor. France had become a zealous partisan of the Church, and Pepin, in 1795, compelled the Lombards to surrender to the Pope the districts and provinces held by them, to be held thenceforth as the patrimony of the Church, and as the undivided empire of the Papal throne. Charlemagne subsequently confirmed this grant with additions. The States of the Church thus founded about the year 800, have been held by the Pope ever since, subject, however, to various vicissitudes. They have been repeatedly enlarged, and as repeatedly reduced. Popes have been dethroned, expelled and exiled; but the technical legal right to the sovereignty has been retained. In the rude ages which followed, and when mere physical strength gave the law to the world, the theory that the sole authority to which the powers of Europe showed any respect, should be independent and, not a subject of either of the contending parties, was probably a good one; in fact, it was a necessity. This supreme arbiter of political as well as spiritual affairs should not be left without the means of living otherwise than by bribes and presents from the suitors.

But the occasion of this union of the temporal and spiritual power has long since ceased to exist. Europe is not now the theatre of petty wars, which only the sword by the spiritual authority. The Pope has for centuries ceased to be recognized as the arbiter of national controversies; indeed, his spiritual authority is denied by a majority of the powers of Europe. His temporal possessions have long since ceased to furnish "the Church" with a revenue; in fact, they do not yield him enough to pay the expenses of the civil government. The "patrimony" has virtually ceased to exist, and the shadow of political sovereignty which remains is a charge upon the Church and a reproach to the ecclesiastical establishment. The time has long since gone by when any of the political powers of Europe would attempt to coerce the decision of the Pope upon either a spiritual or political question; and as Pope of Rome, divested of the barren sceptre of a political power, he would exercise all the authority and control which he now enjoys or which will ever fall to his lot again.

Copperhead Extravagance and Extravagant Predictions.

For some time past the *Times* has devoted several articles per day to what it calls "Jacobin extravagance and rascality of administration," asserts that the cost of the government under "Democratic administration" prior to the Democratic rebellion was but $60,000,000 per annum, whereas the present cost, under Johnson's administration, is $400,000,000, and from which figures it draws deductions to the advantage of the Bourbon and disadvantage of the Republicans. We took occasion the other day to puncture its statistics, showing that the cost of the government in 1860 under Buchanan administration amounted to $105,000,000 gold, instead of $60,000,000 as alleged, and that a dollar in 1860 represented as much property as two dollars does now in depreciated currency. This was a blow on the head from which the Copperhead editors will soon be ready to recover.

It is useless to expect a collection of the wits of the Democracy to find fault with the Johnson policy of filling its places under the Commissioner prevails. There are some good officials, but a great many, and perhaps a majority, are worthless. Mere adventurers, rascals. Moral scallawags, political spies and gamblers, with open hands behind and dull eyes before, are the material with which the Johnson party is filling the offices. Every week or month, in the course of a month no one pretends or another, I almost wonder that we get any revenue at all. The Commissioner ought to be held responsible by the public judgment for the collection of the taxes imposed by Congress, and not by the party ring, of which that Kentucky Bourbon Company was the centre, is corrupting officers in every direction. I speak by the card when I say that party discipline is the state of things in Chicago one of these days; but it is next to impossible to get jury evidence. For one, I am glad to see there are some reasons for supposing that Congress will very materially reduce the whiskey tax this winter. I am convinced that, even with the most favorable circumstances, the present rate is too high by at least half.

ISRAEL.

Proceedings of the National Patent Association.

WASHINGTON, Mich., Oct. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Directors of the National Patent Association held a meeting at the Sheridan House, Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 26th inst. The following gentlemen were present:

C. H. Jennings, Connecticut; E. Waterbury, Illinois; Elisha Rich, Michigan; Thomas Mitchell, Kansas City, Missouri; S. B. Cooper, Iowa; C. Cowen, Kentucky; A. J. Fellows, W. M. Green, Kentucky; A. J. Fellows, New York; Geo. Ellis, Illinois; A. J. Fuller, Illinois; J. F. Vandervoort, Wisconsin; Danforth Johnson, Connecticut; Thomas Gallagher, New York; Fayette Ellis, Vermont; S. C. Reese, Michigan; James Ellis, Illinois; Wm. Hutchinson, Illinois; Sidney and D. W. Field, Michigan; W. S. Oppelton, Michigan.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Danforth Johnson, Esq., of Michigan, as Chairman, and A. J. Palmer, of New York, as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and resolutions were discussed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Civilization, intelligence, mankind, enterprise, and culture are the legitimate offspring of inventive genius; and

Whereas, Inventions have been produced, and consequently is an important incentive to, and intellectual labor and activity; and,

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that inventors unassisted fail to secure the compensation due their merit, which fact compelled them to organize co-operation with seekers in patented improvements, to enable them to complete the work's progress secured; now therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of inventors and seekers in patented improvements to organize for the protection of the public against imposition, underling, as we do, that such an organization would establish a fraternal feeling, and

Resolved, That we believe the time has arrived when inventors should form the

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Resolved, That the attendance of the agents of the legitimate result of the protection given by the government to inventors, and that the work of inventing has become a science in one of the professions to the present and future prosperity and perpetuity of our country, and we hail its rapid rank among the first professions.

Resolved, That we, as representatives of human

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and those of their bondmen and friend, and should be under certain inspection and regulations. The inmates were to be let out on bond without permission. Business to have been the fashion (indeed is still so) to fatter the dog, but merely as a means of rendering him more ferocious and growling when cross.

Being free to go anywhere, they naturally followed the crowd into the churches, and probably caused occasional mirth and disturbance, besides neglecting to go to their own chapel, and come under the influence of St. Dymphne. However this may be, an ordinance was framed forbidding dogs to come to the other churches unattended.

From a curious ordinance in 1754, it appears that the tenure of churches and buildings from the neglect of keepers, whose lunatics are left so free that people cannot distinguish between a crazy person and a sane one, and this became each keeper pleads—"Oh, my fool (such fool is not misdemeanor), he never troubles with anybody, he is the best creature in the world, or the excuse; nevertheless, considering that these lunatics are entrusted to keepers to be grounded and cared for; and considering that the inhabitants of this commune ought not to be exposed to affronts and perplexities and plagues—for the evil of this kind of lunatics is very great, and the following new one is proclaimed: "Keepers shall restrain their lunatics, so as to prevent them from doing mischief to any body or confinement," &c., &c.

This extraordinary community seems to have been the result of the first attempt to provide for lunatics in the world, because the reformation of the dreadful bedlams had not been commenced by Pinel, and the poor creatures were treated in a most barbarous manner; nevertheless it was unknown or unnoticed until the way of the French revolution swept over Belgium. The first council appointed an enlightened man to be inspector of the department, who at once commenced at Gheel, and transferred within the precincts of the hospital. He must have taken precautions which soon rendered useless the efforts of the prisoner to free himself by hanging the usual three days, but was cut down.

Each night the unhappy man slept comparatively well. He rose early, and was attended by the chaplain. He ate a good breakfast, and then walked about in a cheerful spirit. No satisfactory remarks can be made respecting his former existence.

Those which crowded the Old Belfry and its approaches behaved, on the whole, better than those which were left to their own devices. Isaac's blessing to his son Jacob—"Jacob is the thief, observe, same dodger, Jacob." On the third, observe, same dodger, Jacob." On the third child; reverse, "Jacob's dream, the angels ascending and descending the ladder."

The baptismal rights ruling established, St. Jacob Peiter erected a font, and had all the children so having entered the Covenant of Abraham. Thus matters were concluded, an invitation on behalf of the baptized was tendered to the present, who repaired to the basement of the synagogue, where they sat down to an excellent collation, at which Rabbi Henry presided. Dr. Henry; Mr. Lyon Cohen, General McDowell, Mr. Lyon Cohen, General McDowell, Mr. E. Cohen, and Mr. Phillips, and many happy remarks. At the close of the repast Mr. Lyon Cohen, President of the Chosen Asaph Association, in behalf of the association, presented Mr. Phillips with three magnificent silver pokers, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by the members of the Chosen Asaph Association, September, 1867—5627." The joyous father returned his sincere thanks in a few pertinent remarks. Mr. Dixon then requested the assemblage to follow the ejaculation, "Oh and do likewise." This concluded one of the most interesting and curious ceremonies that ever occurred in this state.

PUGILISM.

The English Championship.

From the London *Times*, Oct. 8.

The battle of the ring was disposed of. The contemplated fight for the champion's belt and £200, between Mace and Goss, which was talked of so long, prepared for so assiduously, and yesterday morning, by rapid steamboat, railway carriage, and road cart, poured into the metropolis on Monday night. Every precaution that money and influence could devise or experience could suggest had been taken to bring the event to a successful issue. Such a thing as failure was the subject of laughable jest. Mace treated with the contempt that its deserved. The ladies of sporting circles were directed to be at the Longate hill station at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Take it for granted that all the information was duly confirmed wholly and solely to the holders of tickets and that nought was to be awarded tickets and that nought was to be awarded but those connected with the more select portion of the fancy. The object in view, however, was entirely defeated, for upon no previous occasion but the present did the general public in such force—and that force in the direct arrangements of the police, they would doubtless have made a good harvest. As early as 5 o'clock they began to beat up and make towards the centre entrance to the station. Their numbers as they grew to the time of three or four hundred, when they formed themselves into two lines, the opening being kept by the police to admit of the holders of tickets passing into the station. At half-past the arrangements of the Committee of Management, so-called, placed themselves at the doors, and would only pass those persons to whom either tickets or wanted to purchase them. This had quite the desired effect, for by 6 o'clock First there was a rumor—while it was only a [illegible] continued to be spread—that the fight was off, and that the ejectment, that if the expedition into the long country were persisted in, it would only be to see Baldwin standing in the ring by himself, for Mace had been arrested. This rumor, which was probably originated by the malcontents of the police, was received with exceedingly nervous language, and the manager had a very hard time of it. When the day of the crowd, smarting under the sense of having been egregiously duped, and that all had started, in a state of excitable assertion, that if the expedition into the long country were persisted in, it would only be to see Baldwin standing in the ring by himself, for Mace had been arrested. This rumor, which was probably originated by the malcontents of the police, was received with exceedingly nervous language, and the manager had a very hard time of it. When the day of the crowd, smarting under the sense of having been egregiously duped, and that all had started, in a state of excitable

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Such is a rough sketch of the history of this remarkable establishment. In my next I will give you an account of its actual condition, and of what I deem its excellencies and its defects. The first, I think, are in-

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THE LUNATICS OF GHEEL.

A Vast Insane Asylum.

Gheel and Its Curious Legends and Traditions.

The Good Queen Dymphne and Her Shrine.

The Insane and their Cure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GHEEL, Belgium, Oct. 9, 1867.

I am writing in what is really a great asylum for deranged persons—an asylum whose grounds extend over a hundred square miles, whose buildings are over five hundred in number, and whose patients and attendants are counted by thousands. Moreover it is the oldest as well as the largest asylum in the world—and its history is interesting and instructive.

In the early ages of Christianity a chapel was built in the wild lands of Campine, and dedicated to St. Martin, apostle to the Gauls. Around it a few huts arose; and there Dymphne was born, and was named Gheel. This remote and humble shrine was a place of refuge for persecuted Christians, and, in the seventh century, Dymphne, a beautiful and virtuous princess, who had been converted to Christianity, fled thither from the wrath of her father, a pagan Irish king. He had appointed a day for her death, and slew her before the eyes of the people, and cut off her head. Among the witnesses of the horrid deed was a poor lunatic; and the spot, which might well unsettle a [illegible] that he regained his reason. As the crowd passed on with the perfume, so the mangled body of the fair Dymphne sent forth healing virtue. This thought probably struck the healed man and his friends, and their grateful hands built a tomb and reared a cross upon the spot. The superstition of the time gave it sanctity, and the friends of other lunatics brought them to the place, which might catch a little of the healing virtue. Some were healed, and people at once attributed the cures entirely to the influence of the sacred [illegible], on account of the many virtues of the virgin Dymphne, built [illegible] over a little chapel, whither a multitude of pilgrims resorted, and those cured by miraculous agency remained to serve the shrine from which they had received their cure. Thus arose the first lunatic asylum.

The legends and traditions of the miraculous power of Dymphne's shrine went on increasing, and spread far and wide, so that lunatics were brought to it from distant parts; and there might be found a lowly hut by the side of it. Families devoted themselves to the business of boarding the new comers, and taking care of them after they became incurable. Soon there grew a village around the shrine, surrounding farms, until Gheel and the whole commune of which it forms the centre, became quite a populous district. Competition—for boarders naturally arose, and each family strove to offer the best terms. This probably led to the employment of their by Commissioners, and the placing of them in the field an able corps of scientific and practical assistants, whose researches extended over all parts of Europe, and out of the Rocky Mountains, from the borders of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. The whole system is described in detail, and statistics are given of the yield and practical working of every [illegible] plan, and the results of the various [illegible] plans, showing the results of experiments. This dreadful scene lasted about a minute, and all were dismissed by the [illegible] warders were disconcerted by his violent conduct. The instant the rope was cut Leitell descended to the ground with the [illegible], while the officers standing from the [illegible] of the drop itself firmly and the [illegible] of the drop itself firmly and the [illegible] after he fell, and the governor—[illegible]ammon. Mr. Jones, the [illegible] took some slight [illegible] of [illegible] but had taken precautions which soon rendered useless the efforts of the prisoner to free himself by hanging the usual three days, but was cut down.

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MANUFACTURERS' MEETING IN DETROIT.

Proposition to Hold a National Convention—Report of the Committee on Taxation of Manufactures.

A meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Detroit was held in that city on Monday, the 28th inst., the President, Hon. M. L. Mills, in the chair.

Mr. D. M. Richardson, from the Committee on Taxation, submitted the following report, made by them at the meeting on the 23d of March last, submitted the following report:

To the Manufacturers' Association of the city of Detroit:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of taxation, and the consideration of such measures of relief as may be found practicable, would respectfully report that they have given the subject such consideration as their limited time would permit, and have endeavored to ascertain the views of the people, without regard to party, or political interests.

The following principles have been laid down as the basis upon which all taxation should be founded, and should be levied so to exempt all articles of industry, and of the necessaries of life, and placed upon articles of luxury and which it will be the least obnoxious to the people.

1. Taxation should be so levied as to exempt all articles of industry, and of the necessaries of life, and placed upon articles of luxury and which it will be the least obnoxious to the people.

2. It should be so adjusted as to be reliable and certain, and the expenses of collection be reduced to the lowest possible point.

3. Expenses of collection have been reduced to a science, it is found that ample revenue can be raised by a tax of three per cent. upon all the public expenses for the collection of the same, and that the expenses of collection of taxes by taxing their examples to some rational, as our system of taxation now is, is a direct tax upon the people, averaging many times exorbitant rates, and not infrequently rewarding the same class of men who are the cause of the evil, with the materials to the best resting place of the talented orator or statesman.

4. The total estimated expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, are as follows:

Interest on the public debt	$130,000,000
Total	$200,000,000

Hence it is demonstrated that the present taxing sources of revenue will be ample to meet the expenses of the government, and all the interest on the public debt, viz.:

Internal revenue	$ 80,000,000
Permanent income	5,000,000
Customs	50,000,000
Gross receipts (steamboats, railways, &c.)	10,000,000
Banks, insurance, railways, etc., (direct duties and appropriations)	10,000,000
Direct taxes, which may be cast aside to [illegible]	45,000,000
Total	$200,000,000

The exhibit shows that the revenue from the present taxing sources will be sufficient to meet the total estimated expenses of the Government, leaving a surplus of $45,000,000 per annum.

The amount to be realized from each source respectively very nearly by those estimates, and the [illegible] enforcement of laws will secure a [illegible] revenue than is now realized from the [illegible] sources.

The amount to be realized from licenses has been increased fifty per cent on former receipts.

The tax on [illegible] has been reduced as may be the law. Once paid, it is settled for a year, and the [illegible] is relieved from visits by all and one in which there is but little opportunity for fraud. Under the present system of taxation the necessities of the government [illegible].

It will be seen that the sources other than customs, from which revenue will be collected should [illegible] to the people, and that the [illegible] ment, have been reduced to ten, which greatly [illegible] the labor of collection, and will save three-fourths of all the machinery now in operation. The [illegible] of the people will be increased, and thereby save to the government at least [illegible] per cent.

Our revenue comes centred on a few reliable sources, and [illegible] to the people, and the [illegible] ment, and to pay the [illegible] of the government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, [illegible] to the enterprises and production, and give confidence and stability to all industrial and commercial pursuits.

Coffee is the great export staple of the country, to which we must look to bring up the balance of trade now setting so heavily against us. To [illegible] this article will greatly stimulate production which within a very few years will [illegible] to the wants of the people.

Indian disturbances have somewhat retarded the progress of mining operations in Montana and Idaho, and many [illegible] are put a stop to that branch of industry in Arizona. Quartz mills are [illegible] an important position as an iron producing [illegible] Lake Superior, and the mines make a sensible one upon the soft metal [illegible].

A notable change in the spirit of the times, a decrease of faith in the priest and increase of faith in the doctor, are shown in the fact that, although patients increase as Gheel, the attendants at the capital complain that the fees no longer suffice for support. The other [illegible] are declining.

If no cure was effected during the nine devotional days, then the patient was placed in some family, the heads of which were appointed to be his keepers. They were to see that prayer and devotion at the shrine were continued; but in all other respects are to treat him as one of the family. His accommodations and treatment varied according to the amount paid for board, but in this case it was at the minimum rate (sixty centimes a day,) with the stipulation that he was to be employed in some way for the benefit of the family; and some way was usually found, even if it was only rocking the cradle.

The people of Gheel are a phlegmatic and passionless race. They are a good-humored, patient, gentle people and industrious. It would be hard to find one better adapted to the care of lunatics. Grafted upon their natural instincts are inherited dispositions and qualities which still further adapt them for the task; so that even children seem to take to lunatics almost as young ducks to water. Their constant companions and great-grandmothers took care of lunatics, and they are therefore better prepared to do it. They seem born to become nurses and keepers of insane persons.

Nothing has impressed me so strongly here as the familiar and affectionate intercourse between lunatics and little children. Many [illegible] are seen every day playing with the children of the house as their own; and many men tend them as affectionately as if they were their own grandchildren. I this day met, on a cottage door, a woman who became raving mad at sight of me. She cursed and swore at me, and exclaimed that I was the brigand who had robbed her of her fortune; but while she was screaming at the top of her voice, and her eyes flashing fire, a little child of two years old toddled from within and took her hand, and was taken tenderly by the hand, and even caressed. The child seemed to mind her raving no more than if it were the barking of a dog; and, indeed, did any of the family, who merely smiled, and let her spend her wrath in harmless noise. Now in most hospitals (even near home, alas!) such a woman, instead of being left perfectly free to move about and go out of doors, would probably have been locked up in a strong room. Her fury, which here soon subsided in her own presence, would there have been increased by confinement; and her food, which here so tenderly held a little child, would there have been confined but she should strike and smash with it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PUGILISM.

The English Championship.

From the London Times, Oct. 16.

Details of the fight are disputed. The original fight for the championship was a fight to a finish, between Mace and Baldwin, to last, prepared for so protracted a struggle by the latter. Supposing, however, that the losses of the antagonists are nearly equal, the chances of the battle would decide or experience could not have been taken to bring the event to a close. Such a thing is failing endurance of laughter and, indeed, of anything but a prize fight. The decision of sporting circles seemed to be at the Longsto-hill time that the match would be excluded from the list of championships, dealing with the more select pugilists. The Times refused to insert an advertisement of the fight, and the police interfered in such force that it was impossible to make a good harvest. At 5 o'clock they began to beat up and down the line, and take it was a fight for the day. Their numbers rapidly grew to those of three or four hundred, and they formed themselves into two to extending being kept by the police to a certain distance of the ring of visitors. At half-past three the members of the Ring began to arrive, and the police in full force, and the ropes were pitched. Mace was the favorite in the betting, and had the support of the Corinthian division of the audience. Baldwin was the favorite with the roughs, and was backed by those persons in who either had no money to risk or no pockets to put it in. They numbers rapidly grew to those of three or four hundred, and they formed themselves into two to extending being kept by the police to a certain distance of the ring of visitors. At half-past three the members of the Ring began to arrive, and the police in full force, and the ropes were pitched. Mace was the favorite in the betting, and had the support of the Corinthian division of the audience. Baldwin was the favorite with the roughs, and was backed by those persons in who either had no money to risk or no pockets to put it in.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Election of Officers and Discussion of Special Topics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Oct. 20.

The 30th Christian Convention, instituted by the American Christian Commission, and called by the pastors of Springfield and Peoria, assembled at the New School Presbyterian Church in Peoria, yesterday morning. R. C. Wilder, of Chicago, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Quigley temporary Secretary.

The following officers of the Temporary Organization was appointed: Wm. Reynolds, Rev. H. Brooks and Rev. Mr. Bull. The committee reported the following officers:

President—D. L. Roots, of Chicago.

Vice Presidents—Rev. A. Macey, of Springfield, and Rev. S. Pelton, of Peoria.

R. R. Secretary—Ed. A. Wilson, of Springfield.

Business Committee—Rev. George Duffield, of Galesburg; Rev. James Harsey, of Lacon, and E. C. Wilder, of Chicago.

The report of the committee was approved.

The President, on taking the chair, said that the country had been a time when the brotherhood was greater—now to carry the country to every continent. He spoke of the convention in Syracuse, Manchester, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and, while we are assembled, the Christians of Connecticut are assembled in the like convention in Hartford. Next week Kansas will be represented at the meeting the Christian Convention of the Empire State of the West, and in a few days all portions of the country will be represented in this and other States. All hail to the members of the Macedonian Band! May we be enabled to dedicate ourselves to the Lord, and would those persons in who either have no hearts or pockets to put them in. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens, of Alton, said that he had not been appointed to speak, but without reason for the church. He said he was travelling the past year, and went down the river to Cairo without having committed his self to connection with that company.

THE NASHVILLE ELECTION.

Conduct of Authority—Interesting Correspondence.

A voluminous correspondence upon the subject of the threatened conflict of authorities between Mayor Cheatham, of Nashville, and Governor Brownlow, upon the one hand, and Governor Brownlow, upon the other, has been published, and from that it appears plainly that the Governor has the undoubted constitutional right to appoint the commissioners of the election, and that the Mayor has no right to interfere with the conduct of the election. The correspondence opens with a letter from Governor Brownlow to the Mayor, in which he requests the latter to appoint the commissioners of the election, and to refer to the Governor's proclamation of the 14th inst. The Mayor replies that he has already appointed commissioners, and that he will not appoint any others. The Governor then writes to the Mayor, saying that he has appointed the commissioners, and that they will be sustained in the discharge of their duties. The Mayor replies that he will not recognize the commissioners appointed by the Governor, and that he will appoint others. The Governor then writes to the Mayor, saying that he has appointed the commissioners, and that they will be sustained in the discharge of their duties. The Mayor replies that he will not recognize the commissioners appointed by the Governor, and that he will appoint others.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1867.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General, Chicago, Ill.:

Governor Brownlow has appointed me to the command of the militia of Nashville, and has requested me to call out the militia to suppress the threatened disturbances at the election to-morrow. I have declined to do so, and have published the following order:

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(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

A third telegram from General Thomas to General Grant followed, as follows:

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I will send you further instructions to-morrow. Governor Brownlow has appointed me to the command of the militia of Nashville, and has requested me to call out the militia to suppress the threatened disturbances at the election to-morrow. I have declined to do so, and have published the following order:

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Subsequent dispatches from Grant and General Thomas as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—10 P. M.

General Thomas can give you no orders in regard to the election in Nashville. Governor Brownlow has been informed that the matter is in the hands of the civil authorities, and that he must look to them for the preservation of the peace.

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General Thomas says: "All will depend upon the conduct of the Governor. If he attempts to interfere with the regular election officers, nothing can prevent bloodshed. If he will allow the election officers to perform their duties, Mr. Dyer, the present incumbent, will be elected by a large majority. The Governor has no other course to pursue than to allow the election officers to perform their duties, and I have no doubt he will do so."

From this point the dispatches were received and sent by the writers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School Extensions—The "Franklin" to be Rebuilt.

Short-Book Question Laid Over—Attendance—Concerts Voted.

Appointments, &c.—Reinstatements, &c.

The last meeting of the Board of Education was held on Tuesday evening. There were present Mr. Clarke, (President), Avery, Ballantyne, Bridges, Bright, Chatfield, Gardner, Guildard, Ryder and Tinkham.

The minutes of the meeting of Temporary Organization was approved. Wm. Reynolds, Rev. H. Brooks and Rev. Mr. Bull. The committee reported the following officers:

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The following officers of the Temporary Organization was appointed:

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborn.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. J. Perry.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. S. Ogden.
Police Commissioner—T. B. Brown.
County Surveyor—Col. T. Bolcott.

NORTH DIVISION.

Town Supervisor—Hiram Pierson.
Assistant Supervisor—Charles W. Hay.
Collector—Augustus Newman.
Assessor—Isaac Pearse.
Clerk—John Bierman.

WEST CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Smiley Taylor.
Assistant Supervisor—James H. Hayden.
Collector—Edward Hayden.
Assessor—T. Campbell.
Clerk—John Moore.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Henry A. Kaufman.
Assistant Supervisor—Samuel Shackford.
Collector—Peter Hand.
Assessor—Peter Hand.
Clerk—Henry Schoo.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.	Wards.
1—William G. Dale.	9—John W. Newcomb.
2—E. Forrest.	10—D. Pratt.
3—A. F. Knox.	11—Thomas P. Rose.
4—C. Fuller.	12—Christian Schmitz.
5—Daniel Hall.	13—Charles Kohn.
6—William Bailey.	14—R. Abbey.
7—Charles Gossage.	15—Henry C. Kaltch.
8—George Bullock.	16—J. Hoffman.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held at the following named times and places; everybody is requested to attend and show their interest in the coming election:

Third Ward—Dexter's corner of Twenty-first and Third streets, a little west of State street.
Fourth Ward—Bowen's corner of State street and Brighton avenue.
Seventh Ward—Stewart's, No. 340 Halsted street.
Eighth Ward—Smith's, corner of Rice Island avenue and Twenty-third street.
Twelfth Ward—Fitz Weir's saloon, No. 258 Milwaukee avenue.
Thirteenth Ward—Kerker's, corner of Larrabee and Centre streets.
Fourteenth Ward—Wiese's, corner of Blackhawk and Clybourne streets.

COUNTY MEETINGS.

Third Ward—Kirchner's, No. 18 Archer avenue.
Fifth Ward—Bailey's, corner of Madison and Jefferson streets.
Thirteenth Ward—Bensinger's, corner of Orchard street and Webb avenue.
Fourteenth Ward—Hopp's, corner of Sedgwick and Goethe streets.
Fifteenth Ward—P. Smith's, No. 91 Wells street, corner of Kinzie street.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Third Ward—Turner Hall, Clark street.
Sixth Ward—Bertig's, corner of Canal and Harrison streets.
Seventh Ward—Stone, No. 630 Blue Island street.
Eighth Ward—Bosch's Atheneum Hall, Twelfth street.
Thirteenth Ward—Peter Mohr's, 97 Clark street.
Fourteenth Ward—Nubee's Hall, corner of Fremont and Taylor streets.

THE CITY.

BAPTIST UNION.—The annual public meeting and sociable of the Young Men's Baptist Union will be held this evening, at the First Baptist Church. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will hold the regular monthly meeting to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock at No. 3 Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Madison street.

BOOK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The festival and oyster supper which has been announced for to-night, in the Book Industrial School building, on Jefferson street, between Madison and Fulton streets, has, on account of the unfinished condition of the building,

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL PRAYER MEETING.—Superintendents and teachers will remember that the regular monthly prayer meeting will be held this (Thursday)